

It is there is a class of individuals among  
 the **NO. 2.** of our People.

SALEM, N. C., JANUARY 11, 1872

## A TRAVELLER'S STORY.

and the after contemptuous expression on his face as he received it. I immediately stepped into the office and wrote a paragraph of my recent mishap, taking care to make it as amusing as possible. When complete, I handed it to the clerk. He read it, laughed, and took it into the private office. Coming back a few minutes later, he told the book-keeper to give me fifty cents. It was not much, but more than I expected. Well, I continued my walk until I finally reached the end of the street which terminates at the S— river, here spanned by a long covered bridge. I crossed the bridge and was surprised to see upon reaching the opposite side that I would be required to pay toll. A young girl came up to the door of the little office

The house had been in readiness for the reception since dusk. The gas burned brilliantly in the hall, and the black bread, which formed so important a part in the reception ceremonies, was standing ready on the table in the hall. The parlors were ablaze with innumerable wax candles and lamps; the chandelier of glass had a triple row of wax lights. Gilt candelabras, each holding a dozen candles, stood on the mantle. Two antique lamps were placed on each ormolu cabinet, and above each a gilt bracket attached to the wall supported candles. The Emperor's picture was illuminated by a lamp, the full light of

The twenty-five States. It comprises four Kingdoms (Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg), six Grand-duches, five Duches, seven Principalities and three Republics. The latter, which are usually called the Free Cities, are Luback, Bremen and Hamburg. Besides these, Alsace and Lorraine, the newly acquired territories, are direct dependencies of the German Empire, and are administered by a Governor. It was formerly believed that the Republics only were able to form a compact federal government, but the successful organization of the German Empire refutes this argument.

ent those accidents which were formerly  
so frequent occurrence. It is with a feel-  
ing of relief that you leave the place after  
having received many a lesson on the van-  
ity of human glory, and the invincible  
power of the arch-leveller, Death.  
Restored to the upper world, after a  
jour through underground Paris, the  
thoughts you have witnessed seem to you  
like the images of a terrible dream.

**A Thousand Miles an Hour.**

Sitting quietly at my desk this calm  
evening, the wind hushed outside, and the  
sound of conversation unheard in the  
house, how can I believe that in spite of  
the great

New Jersey had increased from 672,965 to 906,096, a gain of 34.83 per cent.; rank, 17 instead of 21.

New York, from 3,889,735 to 4,382,759, a gain of 12.94 per cent.; rank, 1, as in '60.

North Carolina, from 992,622 to 1,071,141, a gain of 7.93 per cent.; rank, 14 instead of 12.

Ohio, from 2,339,611 to 2,665,260, a gain of 13.92 per cent.; rank, 3, as in '60.

Oregon, from 52,565 to 90,923, a gain of 73.80 per cent.; rank, 36 instead of 34.

Pennsylvania, from 2,906,215 to 3,521,411, a gain of 21.18 per cent.; rank, 2, as in '60.

tion were synonymously terms—those who were Jenner and his contemporaries—was undoubtedly of careful observation, and judgment and great skill. For the fact that we know, they were just as much respected by their patients, just as successful as the modern Esculapius who is that they were unmistakably and so seriously in error. Patients recovered under their treatment, as patients recover under that of later physicians, who assume to possess the true Koran and be its only interpreters. Thirty years ago a patient could be held in disease where now it could be considered egregious malpractice, but the patient held and the patient could alike recover or alike die.—Lippincott's Magazine.

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1872.

GEO. WALTER SITES, EDITOR.

The Press will hereafter be published on Thursday instead of Friday.

## The Defamers of our People.

If there is a class of individuals occupying, like Satan and his peers, a more evil prominence than any other, and which has done more than any other to neutralize the efforts of our people in their repeated attempts to regain some little of their lost prosperity, it is that class which feels itself politically interested in defaming the Southern character and in fastening upon us, however undeserved, an evil name and reputation. These men, reckless of all results save one—the maintenance of their ill-gotten power—are continually speeding their shafts of malice at the South, careless of the great truth which would be inflicted upon our section sends a thrill through the nerves of other sections, and ultimately proves a recognized injury to the entire country. Were there but a modicum of truth in the statements concerning Southern lawlessness so industriously circulated by these parasites of power, and repeated over and over again by their parasites, the evil would not be so great, as fair exposure and speedy correction of such abuses as might exist; for

"It is not the wholesome sharp morality, Or modest anger of a satiric spirit, That hurts or wounds the body of a State; But the sinister application Of the malicious, ignorant and base Interpreter, who will distort and strain The general scope and purpose of affairs, To his particular and private gain."

It is not only for the purpose of keeping the North agitated and suspicious of the South, and consequently tacitly acquiescent in the harassing and oppressive measures put in force by the dominant party to perpetuate its power over a people by whom it is repudiated and despised, but for the more insidious and contemptible purpose of frightening away white immigration, that these malicious reports are started by interested radical politicians, and are buoyed up and kept afloat by official influence. The authors and propagators of these defaming statements know full well that a healthy white immigration, such as we are trying to divert to this section, would offset, to a certain degree, the ignorant colored vote and thus lessen the strength of the radical party. Hence they stop at nothing which they conceive will be efficacious to hinder or deter such immigration. This is a truth which our opponents ridicule and deny. They may continue to ridicule and deny it until they are livid about the lips with falsehood, but the evidence is plain enough to satisfy every thinking man that it is the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Inducement from further consideration these political wretches who, to retain power, would make ruin all around them, will close our article by calling attention to the fact, that while every petty disturbance in the South is passed at once under the radical magnifying glass, and Federal interference invoked without a shadow of necessity, the greater disturbances which are constantly occurring at the North are passed over as matters of course, and left for the people immediately interested to regulate. We will take the records of the South since New Year's Day, and they are comparatively tame, while those of the North are checkered with crime and dripping with blood. We run our eyes over a Southern exchange, and find hardly food enough for a few interesting paragraphs; then we pick up some leading Northern paper, and there we read column after column of such deeds as make the devils dance in glee and holy angels weep. Those are facts, and, despite our defamers, so far as a law-abiding people are concerned, give us our own South a thousand times over.

The Asheville Pioneer says "the present Legislature would make any honest man sick. It is not Republicanism enough in it to make it healthy." Whatever the present Legislature may be, we would remind our radical cotemporary that the last Legislature had Republicanism enough in it to make the whole State sick, and the result was that in August, 1870, the whole concern was spewed out.

The radical office-holders in New Hampshire are as modest as the office-holders down in this direction. They claim to be the salt of the Republican party, and, of course, go in for themselves at all hazards. At one of their recent meetings, they resolved, in effect, that the "offices of the government belong to the radical party, which is the savior of the nation." This is something like the famous Massachusetts resolutions of a long time ago:

First, Resolved, that the earth belongs to the saints.

Secondly, Resolved, that we are the saints.

The prodigality going on under Grant's Administration may be partly seen in the comparison between the expenses under Buchanan in 1860, and the corresponding expenses under Grant, for 1871. We quote the official figures of the two Secretaries of the Treasury. Excluding the payments on the public debt, the interest on the debt, and pensions, and we have the expenses for 1871, \$131,421,582.—Under Buchanan, in the year 1860, the government expenses, exclusive of the debt, interest and pensions, amounted only to \$58,756,747. So we see that Grant's administration spent last year, \$72,664,835 more than Buchanan's did in 1860, and for the very same purposes! This is economy with a vengeance.

## The Treasurer's Report.

The report of the State Treasurer for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1871, is, in many respects, one of the most unsatisfactory documents that we have come across for some time. The Treasurer seems to have concentrated his gigantic intellect upon the matter of the State debt, and in this particular he is sufficiently and disagreeably explicit. The bonds outstanding on the 30th September last, amounted to \$29,900,045, upon which interest was due on that date to the amount of \$4,987,419.45, thus making the total debt of the State on the 30th September, \$34,887,464.45. It is now considerably over \$35,000,000.

In the matter of receipts and disbursements during the year, the Treasurer has evidently been quite economical of time, paper and ink. His disbursements, in particular, have been "lumped," each month, under general heads; and although it is easy enough to get at the yearly digest together the amounts charged monthly, it is impossible to get at the items. For instance, under the head of "Judiciary," we find the disbursements for the twelve months to be \$48,665.20. We know this is not all salary, for the salaries of the whole seventeen judges, Supreme and Superior Court, do not amount to quite that sum. We would like, therefore, to know what proportion of the amount was paid to the Judges as salary, and what proportion was paid for holding special terms of court. We are informed that this practice of lumping special terms has degenerated into a crying abuse in some of the eastern districts, judges actually allowing business to be delayed at the regular terms, so that they could hold special terms and thus pocket a large increase to their salaries—one hundred and eighty dollars, if we are not mistaken, for each special term. The present Legislature has done what it could, within the past few weeks, to correct this abuse, by enacting that judges shall not hold special terms of court in their own districts, but that whenever a special term shall be found necessary, a judge shall be transferred from another district to preside during said special term. It is proper for us to add that doubts have been expressed as to the constitutionality of this enactment. The evil seems to be deeply rooted, and the constitution must necessarily be modified, before it can be effectually eradicated.

To return to the Report, we find under the very convenient head of "Contingencies," the disbursements during the fiscal year to amount to \$36,274.78. This is a pretty handsome sum, and we dare say our tax-paying friends would like to know what kind of "contingencies" these are that cost them upwards of thirty-six thousand dollars per annum. The various items would no doubt be very interesting.

Under the head of "Penitentiary," we have disbursements amounting to \$113,500 during the year. Now, we presume, is merely for building purposes, for under the head of "Convict Account" the disbursements are put down at \$17,998.35. Thus it will be seen that this magnificent radical project which started with a \$100,000 swindle—our readers have not forgotten about that, we hope—costs the taxpayers like the very mischief. Mr. Bledsoe, the President of the present Board of Directors, says in his report that "the total amount which the Penitentiary has cost up to the 1st of November, 1871, is \$300,593.00." Now as to the "Convict Account" of nearly \$18,000, it must be remembered it is for the prisoners confined in the Penitentiary only; and that there is no account taken of the large sums which the various counties have to pay, under the present Constitution, for keeping prisoners month after month in the county jails. This is an ugly item that does not appear in the Treasurer's report. It ought to appear in the annual report of the County Commissioners, but as this is seldom published according to law, very few people know what it costs to maintain the county jails. It is a heavy tax, we can assure them. If we could only get back the old-fashioned whipping-post—and it has no terrors for honest men—one-half, and we dare say, three-fourths of all this convict and jail expense would be done away with.

There are a great many other "headings" in the Treasurer's Report that we would like to comment upon if we had the space, but the foregoing will do for the present; the rest will keep till spring-time comes, gentle Annie, and then perhaps we will find an opportunity to pull a few of said "headings" to pieces.

The inaugurated purification of the civil service by Gen. Grant is considered one of the broadest jokes of the season. It was originated in humbug, is being carried through with humbug, and will wind up as humbug generally do, with an explosion. As a sample of the manner in which this great reform is carried on, we will mention that a clerk in one of the departments at Washington was refused promotion because he could not tell how far it was from the earth to the moon! The very next day, Cresswell, the Postmaster General, appointed a post-office agent at a large salary, without sending him before the civil service commission to be examined as to his qualifications. Now this appointment has gone off to the West to discharge the duties of his office, and ten to one he does not know how far it is to the moon! The civil service commission ought to summon him back to answer this important question immediately; for how, we would like to know, can anybody properly discharge his official duties without knowing how far it is to the moon? The idea is preposterous.

## The German Troops in France.

France, beautiful land, whose old-time fame rings through the centuries in song and story, and whose present shame even is gilded with the deathless glory she garnered in the past, is rising slowly but grandly from the blood and ashes and dust of her desolation, and, with something of the old morient lighting up her van and war worn features, is putting aside with firm but cautious hand the woes which shadowed and saddened her. But there is one woe which she must still abide, and it is a sharp and stinging woe. The battalions of the conqueror still occupy a portion of her soil, and there they will remain, in accordance with treaty provisions, until the last stiver of the exacted war indemnity due Germany is paid.

The presence of these German troops is naturally very irritating to the French inhabitants, especially of the peasant class with whom patriotism advances from affection into passion, and who regard their helmeted "guests" with a hatred that has been silently nursed and cradled into an intensity akin to madness. There are but slight pains taken to conceal this feeling, and the German soldiers, instead of endeavoring to soften the asperities and soothe the wounds—the heart-wounds—of the conquered, rudely laugh at the impotence they have effected, and rely upon the strong hand of the government at Berlin to press more heavily upon the heads that dare to lift themselves too high and wag too haughtily. The condition of affairs resulting from this antagonism is deplorable. The French peasant, rash, impulsive, and intent only upon glutting the hatred which consumes him, is impelled to the commission of crimes which leave their stain upon and involve the whole community. It is dangerous for a German soldier to wander any distance from his garrison, for the chances are that he will never return alive. So frequent have these assassinations become, that the "strong hand" has at length fallen, and the German military authorities have resorted to reprisals; and, as usual, the punishment falls upon that class of citizens who, however they may detest the destroyers of their country, have had too much prudence to abet the outrages which could have had but the one result—that of making their condition harder to bear, and of postponing the departure of the garrisons. A recent despatch from across the seas tells us the sad tale in a few words. One hundred French citizens have been seized as hostages in the occupied portions of France for alleged outrages upon Germans, and warnings have been given that summary action will follow all cases of outrage and assassination. Unless the perpetrators of these outrages are not detected, arrested and delivered over to the Germans before the 23d of this month, these hostages will be put on trial before a court-martial. We all know what that means. Unless the guilty parties are discovered the innocent ones will be shot.

O France! France! when will your soil be free, and your impulsive citizens getting their persecutions and their hatreds—the persecutions that deepen hatred, and the hatreds that "madden to crime"—welcome back the peace for which their bosoms yearn, but which will never come so long as the shadow of the German helmet falls across their thresholds and banishes the sunshine which else would brighten them?

How the Third Auditor General was Cornered.

Nearly every one in North Carolina, who has been in the habit of reading the papers, has heard of Gen. Allen Rutherford. He figured about Wilmington for some years as an officer of the Freedman's Bureau, became very active in the formation of Leagues, Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and other radical machinery, and was finally rewarded for his devotion to the party, by Gen. Grant, who appointed him Third Auditor of the Treasury at Washington. Gen. Allen Rutherford is as cunning as a fox, and always about election times in North Carolina, he sneaks back to Wilmington, sees to it that the colored voters are standing square up to the mark, and not gone philandering after the white man's scanty flesh-pots. Gen. Allen Rutherford, however, has gotten himself into an ugly snap. The clerks in his office quarreled among themselves, and one of them, named Hunt, allowed his angry passions to throw him off his balance, and unlocked the tongue that ought to have kept silence. He declared that he had covered up many little rascalties, and had kept the truth hidden, and that he had even "covered up" one little affair of Gen. Allen Rutherford's, his august chief. Gen. Allen Rutherford knew very well to what little affair the irate, gabbling clerk alluded. It seems that while he was on duty in Wilmington in the early part of 1866, he illegally drew from the government the sum of \$239.88 for computation of fuel and quarters, and pocketed it. It staid in his pocket until the other day, when by the conduct of the clerk, exposure was threatened. He then hurriedly enclosed the sum to Gen. Myers, Asst. Quartermaster of the Army, with an "explanatory" letter, to the effect that he would have made restitution long ago, only he had "lost his account books." Then he rushed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and made a clean showing, as far as he was able, and extorted from that functionary, a "well done, good and faithful servant," and then, hurrying back to his office, he dismissed Mr. Hunt, and threw him without "a character," upon the cold charities of the world, for daring to expose a little six year old peccadillo of his High Mightiness, the Third Auditor General. Gen. Allen Rutherford deserves special commendation for making restoration of the \$239.88 which has worried

his conscience, without a doubt, for six long years, but the commendation would have been much more hearty if he had only restored the money before exposure was threatened. It would have looked so much better, and envious people would not have had a chance to say ugly things about the Third Auditor General. Neither would they have had a chance to wonder why Gen. Allen Rutherford, while he was in the way of doing the right thing, did not pay over to the government the \$86 interest on the money which he has had the use of so long, and which he might still be having the use of, had it not been for that rascally, gabbling Hunt, who "covered up" so many little things in his line of business, and then "uncovered" some of them just at the wrong time. Miserable Hunt, Gen. Allen Rutherford did perfectly right to kick you out of office for daring to exhibit a gleam of honesty, a faint gleam though it was.

## The Louisiana Muddle.

Reconstruction is showing itself up in a startling light in Louisiana. The radicals have full and complete possession of the State, and, having split into two hostile factions, each aiming at undisputed control, the result is that the State is boiling over with incipient revolution. The factions are Grant and anti-Grant, the former being led by the officials of the New Orleans custom house and the Federal office-holders generally, while the latter is headed by the Governor of the State. The strife between these factions has been waged with unabated vigor since the assembling of the Legislature on the 2nd inst. The following synopsis of the revolutionary proceedings of both factions, which we take from the New York World, will give our readers a tolerably fair idea of what is going on in the radical ridden Pelican State:

On Wednesday, the 3rd inst., a motion was declared carried in the lower House of the Legislature, unseating Speaker Carter, one of Grant's friends, and declaring Waters, anti-Grant, elected to fill the vacancy. A movement was then made to carry the vote into effect, when suddenly an armed mob emerged from the Speaker's room. A conflict seemed imminent, but after considerable talk a truce was agreed upon, Carter promising to resign. During the night General Emory was called upon for troops by the Grant factionists, and at daylight two companies of United States Colored Infantry, with Gatling guns, arrived at the Custom-house. During the morning the Mechanics Institute, in which the General Assembly meets, was strongly guarded by Metropolitan police, who are said to be opposed to Grant. Speaker Carter, who was in consultation at the Custom-house all the morning, arrived at the Mechanics Institute at 11:20 A. M.—Soon after a Deputy United States Marshal drove up and proceeded to arrest Governor Warmoth, General Campbell, of the State Militia; Colonel Badger, Captain Flanigan and Edgeworth, of the police, and a large number of the members of the House known to be opposed to Grant, on a warrant charging them with conspiracy and violation of the Civil Rights Bill. The prisoners were at once taken to the Mechanics Institute, the Custom-house, and released on \$500 bail to answer when wanted. During the proceedings at the Custom-house the House proceeded to business and unseated several members belonging to the Warmoth faction, seating in their places some six others said to be opposed to him, after which it adjourned. Fears are entertained in the city that blood will be shed, while business is entirely at a standstill.

And thus it is wherever the radicals have control. If they are not fighting the common enemy, they are fighting among themselves, and, in the meantime, the public interests go to rack and ruin.

P. S.—Latest advices indicate that the Warmoth, or anti-Grant faction, has triumphed for the present.

In the language of the immortal Squeers, "Here's richness!" It has leaked out that Lect, the New York Custom House extortionist, remained in Washington city a year after he secured, through Gen. Grant, his fat contract, and that he mosed all that time with the President's military Secretaries, Gens. Porter and Babcock, paying all the expenses of the most out of the sums extorted illegally from the New York importers. It is no wonder that Porter was so active, while the debate was going on in the Senate as to the propriety of appointing an investigating committee, in urging the Senators to oppose such investigation, as Grant's administration was so pure to be suspected of any abuse or irregularities.

We think that we have neglected to tell our readers that the general amnesty bill was passed in the U. S. Senate, just before Christmas. All the Administration Senators voted against it. The Washington Patriot, alluding to this result, says: "We anticipate any more satisfactory bill than the one passed, and the Senate shall have been a good deal more than a success." The general amnesty bill was longer and wickered policy of the Government, and that it would take the place of the statute to which their unworthy natures so incessantly incline."

P. S.—Our acknowledgments are due to J. G. Marler, Esq., and other friends in the State Legislature, for continued favors. May their shadows never grow less, and may they do all they can to wind up their legislative labors as speedily as possible.

A negro named Owen Stephens has been committed to jail in Goldsboro for stealing a mule, cart and bale of cotton. Two negro women, who appeared as witnesses for the defence, committed such plain and wilful perjury that the magistrate clapped them both in jail.

During Christmas week, Mr. John McGowan, of Enfield, Halifax county, had his eyes painfully injured by the premature explosion of some fireworks which he was handling.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

New Advertisements.  
Trace Chairs found.  
Legal advertisement.  
R. T. Gray, Attorney at Law, Winston N. C.

Post-Office Change.—Mr. E. H. McCutchan, the post-master at Thomasville, has been removed, and Miss Augusta Cates appointed to succeed him. Mr. McCutchan is a Republican, but fell under the displeasure of "the powers that be," because he joined the so-called Ku Klux organization which had a temporary existence in Thomasville a couple of years ago. All these dead and buried matters are being dug up by the radicals, because this is a general election year and they hope to turn them to some sort of account.

Bound Over.—On the 3rd inst., Burke Kirby, John W. Stone and Lawrence Hauer were examined before U. S. Commissioner Vest, at Winston, on the charge of committing an outrage on Jacob Taylor, colored, last summer. This is the case referred to in the Press at the time of its occurrence, and in which Kirby, one of the defendants, was shot by Taylor and severely wounded. The matter was in the hands of our State court, but jurisdiction was claimed by the U. S. Commissioner under the Federal Ku Klux act. The defendants were solemnly bound over to the sum of \$500 for their appearance at the ensuing June term of the U. S. Circuit Court in Raleigh.

Winston Male Academy.—This institution, which has attained much popularity under the fostering care of its excellent Principal, Mr. J. W. Goslen, recommended its exercises with a fair attendance of pupils. Our country people should bear in mind that they have a good school now in Winston, and they possess advantages in this respect which are, at least, enviable. They should support the Academy with a will, and not satisfy themselves with merely saying it is a good thing. Fair words are very excellent things in their place, but without something substantial behind them, they never will make a school flourish. If you have sons growing up, now is the time to bestow upon them educational benefits which will last them their lives.

The Legislature.—We omit our usual synopsis of the proceedings of the State Legislature this week, for really there has been nothing done that is of particular interest to our readers. The furor in certain parts of the State for the removal of Judge Logan, has communicated itself to the General Assembly, and the subject has been amply discussed. We do not think, however, that members generally are disposed to waste their time in impeaching him. To-morrow, Friday, is set apart in the House, for the consideration of the bill passed by the Senate in relation to the business transacted since the recess is of a local character.

Sunday School Celebration.—The Christmas Day celebration of the rural Sabbath school, at Shady Mount, near Mickey's mill, some 21 miles from town, was a grand success. The building was crowded, and many could not obtain seats. The exercises of the day were opened by young Mr. Gouar, by reading the second chapter of the gospel of St. Matthew, and then making practical comments thereon. Mr. John Stockton, of Winston, then followed with prayer. The interest of the occasion centred in the dialogues, recitations and singing of the pupils, and when it is considered that they are nearly all country children, who have rarely had the privilege of schooling, it must be confessed that they acquitted themselves with more than ordinary credit. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the teachers, both male and female, for their efforts to improve the minds and morals of the pupils committed to their care. We have the promise of our Lord that "verily their works do follow them." In the afternoon, Mr. Stockton delivered an appropriate and interesting address, and finally all separated well pleased with what they had heard and witnessed.

Daring Burglary.—One of the most daring burglaries we have ever been compelled to record, was committed in our town on last Friday night. The back shutter of Mr. B. F. Croeland's grocery store on Main street, was bored into and the bolt prized up, thus giving the burglar or burglars ingress to the establishment. Mr. Croeland had closed earlier than usual on that night, owing to sickness in his family, and contrary to his usual custom had left his ready money, amounting to some \$70 or \$80, in the money drawer. This the burglar of course secured. Immediately adjoining Mr. Croeland's establishment is the new jewelry store of Mr. W. T. Vogler—in fact, it is a part of the same building. A window, which opened from the grocery to the jewelry store, had been securely boarded up, and on the side of the jewelry store the boarding had been covered with cloth and then papered. The burglar bored through this window, and, having cut away a space sufficiently large to admit of the passage of his body, entered the apartment. A clock and box of watch crystals which were standing close to the window in the jewelry store, were thrown to the floor during the operations of the burglar, and must have made considerable noise. Once inside the jewelry store, the burglar made a clean sweep of the new watches, about a dozen in number, and all the valuable jewelry. He left untouched, with one exception, the watches which had been sent to Mr. Vogler for repairs, and also the cheap articles of jewelry. The loss of Mr. Vogler is about \$350. The perpetrator is yet at large.

### SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.—The

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Female Missionary Society of Salem took place in the Moravian Church on Saturday night last. The object of this Society, as its name indicates, is to aid the missionary cause of the Moravian church, and especially among the colored people in this vicinity. Several members who assisted in the organization of the Society fifty years ago, were present on the occasion, and they must have enjoyed the interesting retrospective sketch prepared by the Secretary, and read by Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz, the President. Rev. Mr. Carter delivered an appropriate address, and the President communicated a very interesting letter from a Moravian brother engaged in the leper hospital at Jerusalem in the Holy Land, the Society having recently donated an amount of money to that institution. The proceedings were closed with fervent prayer by Rev. Mr. Grunert.

The music with which the occasion was enlivened was excellent, as it always is. Indeed, the choir of the Moravian church is composed of thorough musicians and singers, under the control of an even more thorough director. With our people music is no amateur pastime, but an art dearly beloved and carefully cultivated. The decorations of the Church were chaste and tasteful, the chief feature being a pyramid of evergreens, bearing the following inscription, being the charge of our risen Lord to his disciples as recorded in the gospel of St. Mark: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Around the platform of the pulpit, festoons of living green gracefully depended, and the numerous brackets were also dressed in the same beautiful attire. The effect was very pleasing. Taking the whole together, we have seldom witnessed a neater decoration, or attended a more interesting meeting than that of Saturday night last. May those whose good fortune it will be to be present at the centennial anniversary fifty years hence, feel, if possible, a deeper pleasure than over in the then venerable Society, and the good works which will have blessed its career.

### STATE ITEMS.

A mulatto horse-thief, Joel Williams, was brought to bay in Wayne county, some days ago. He resisted arrest until it was found necessary to shoot him in the leg. The wound was so serious that amputation had to be performed to save his life. Williams admits that he is one of a gang of organized horse-thieves, and has implicated several of his associates.

An old she wolf, that had for several years past been prowling about the neighborhood of Sasfras Fork, Granville county, and damaging the farmers to the extent of a couple of thousand dollars, was shot and killed a few nights since by Jim Nuttall, a colored man. She measured 4 feet, 11 inches in length, 21 feet high at the shoulders, and was of a dark yellow color.

The Asheville Pioneer is informed that on the night of the 19th ult., five prisoners made their escape from the jail at Marion, McDowell county. It is said that the jailer was absent at the time, and that when his wife took the prisoners their supper, she forgot to lock the door leading to the cage in which they were confined; but how they got out of the cage itself, is a mystery.

Mr. Thos. Luttrell, of Reems Creek, Buncombe county, met with a fatal accident a few days since. While on the mountain hunting cattle, his foot caught in a vine, throwing him violently forward against a stump a sharp projection of which struck him upon the breast, inflicting internal injuries of which he died on New Year's day.

On the 2nd inst., Mr. John Patton, an elderly man, employed on the tobacco farm of Mr. Sam. C. Shelton, in Buncombe county, was killed while felling a tree. The tree inclined properly, but unfortunately, struck against another tree, and was thrown in a direction that was wholly unexpected, striking Mr. Patton directly across the breast.

The Fayetteville Eagle says that deer have been plentiful in that section, and there has been much sport deer hunting during the past year. A day or two after the first snow we had this winter, which was nine or ten inches deep, there were thirteen fine deer offered for sale in the Fayetteville market. Only a small portion of the deer killed is brought to market.

The Fayetteville Eagle has turned prophet; hear it on the bread and meat question: "Provisions will be cheap during 1872, especially bacon and corn, which supply the chief food for man and beast in the South." Who, or what, inspired such a pleasant outpouring, friend Eagle?

The small-pox has reached New Bern, several cases being under treatment in that city last week. If this terrible malady should happen to get among the colored people who are so thickly congregated in and about New Bern, it would be a sad piece of business.

The Carolina Eagle learns that Felix W. Cline, son of Jefferson Cline, of Wake county, accidentally shot himself on the 29th ult., while out hunting near Chester, S. C. The first rib below the collar bone was badly fractured, but at last accounts the sufferer was doing well.

The Raleigh Carolina prances into the campaign lists for '72, with head erect and tail quivering. It unfurls its banner with the names of Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania for President and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President. A fair ticket, only it won't be presented to the country by any authorized and acknowledged Convention.

The Raleigh Eagle is informed that a man by the name of Lee, slightly drunk, was dancing at a friend's house in Chatham county, on New Year's Eve, and fell dead while dancing. The next day in the same county, Mr. Jesse Mason was sitting by the fire, and died in his chair before any one knew that he was sick.

The Roanoke News says that a few days since a deer was driven into the Roanoke river opposite Weldon, and swimming across, came out near the Weldon mills. Before he had recovered from his fright, he was captured by the millers, with the assistance of a dog.

The following having passed both Houses of the General Assembly, and become a law is published for the information of all concerned:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT CONCERNING THE PROBATE OF DEEDS, AND THE PRIVATE EXAMINATION OF MARRIED WOMEN, BEYOND THE LIMITS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SECTION 1.—The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That when any deed concerning lands in this State, or power of Attorney for the conveyance of the same, or any other instrument whatever, required or allowed to be registered, shall have been executed, and it may be desired to take the acknowledgment or probate thereof out of the State, but within the United States, it shall be lawful for any Judge of a Superior, Superior or Circuit Court within the State or Territory where the parties may be, to take the probate or acknowledgment of said deed or other instrument of any married woman who may be a party thereto, as to whether she voluntarily executed the same; and the certificate of such Judge, as to such acknowledgment, or probate or private examination with the certificate of the Governor of the State or Territory annexed to such deed or other instrument, that the Judge before whom the acknowledgment or probate, and private examination were taken, was at the time of taking of the same, a Judge as aforesaid, being exhibited before the Judge of the Court of probate of the county in this State in which the property is situated, shall (if the same be according to the provisions of this act), be adjudged by him to be sufficient, and shall be ordered to be registered with the certificate thereto annexed.

Sec. 2.—Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The Executive Mansion in Raleigh has been rented for \$300 this year. The Governor has made a memorandum of this important fact, so as not to forget to put it in his message to the Legislature next fall.

Dr. Edward C. Fisher, formerly Superintendent of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, has been elected one of the physicians of the Insane Asylum at Staunton, Va.

Seven prisoners made their escape from the jail at Williamston, a few days ago. What's the matter with nearly all the jails in North Carolina? What's the matter with the jailors?

#### GENERAL NEWS.

The New York Tobacco Leaf, under date of 2nd inst., says:

The New Year opens with a dull market for all kinds of tobacco, and, from present indications, we infer that a speedy revival of business need not be looked for. The stock of manufactured tobacco in the various markets of the country is unusually large, and the foreign supply being fully adequate to the demand, there is nothing in the general aspect of affairs to encourage the belief that any great amount of activity will, or can, prevail in Virginia leaf until after a considerable reduction has been made in the supply of manufactured goods at home and abroad, which can scarcely occur much before the commencement of Spring, at which time manufacturers will naturally be again in full operation. Prices, notwithstanding this fact, will probably remain about as they are now. At all events, it is not likely they will be any lower, the export demand being sufficiently active to prevent a decline.

Howard, the negro who outraged the little girl in Rochester, N. Y., and for whose blood the incensed mob has been thirsting, was secretly conveyed to the court-room on the evening of the 4th inst. He was at once arraigned on indictment and pleading guilty, was sentenced to twenty years hard labor in the Auburn State prison. The guilty wretch was then immediately removed and quickly but quietly taken out of the city. He commenced his term of imprisonment on the 5th inst. The authorities believe their speedy action will satisfy the ends of justice, and avoid the shedding of any more innocent blood. The mob knew nothing of what was going on until all was over, and the prisoner safe in the State prison.

The New York Star, like every other sensible newspaper, is convinced that Grant's talk about civil service reform is all hypocrisy, a transparent "humbug and delusion." It does not see how anybody can be expected to believe in the sincerity of the President's acquiescence in the propriety of subjecting those in the civil service to examination as to their qualifications, moral, mental and physical, until he extends the principle to those already in office, and, above all, commences with himself.

Despatches from Mexico to the 4th inst., give meagre accounts of the revolution going on in that unhappy country. The revolutionary general Valdez has been captured and hung. The troops of Juarez have captured the city of Piedras Negras, losing 25 killed. Many were wounded on both sides. The revolutionists hold the city of Mier, but otherwise have made no progress in the State of Tamaulipas. No accounts from other revolutionary States.

James Fisk, Jr., the notorious Erie Railroad financier, and a man who was very prominent in New York affairs, was fatally shot on last Saturday, while getting out of his carriage, at the Grand Central Hotel, N. Y., by Edward Stokes, with whom he had some law difficulties. Two balls entered Fisk's body. Fisk is the author of the slang phrase, "gone where the woodbine twines." He died next day.

One of the largest planters in the South is Col. G. B. Lockett, of Georgia. Last year he planted 3,000 acres of cotton, and 2,000 acres of corn and small grain. At the lowest estimate, his cotton is valued at \$150,000. He employed about three hundred hands, all black.

The iron-clads Canonicus, Manhattan, Wyandotte, Saugus and Ajax are being fitted out at the Philadelphia navy yard. It is supposed that these war vessels are destined for the Cuban waters, to look after American interests which are jeopardized by the troubles in the Spanish islands.

The Kaklux trials in South Carolina are concluded for the present. Forty-eight prisoners from Spartanburg, who pleaded guilty to belonging to the order, were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from one month to two years. The petit jurors were discharged by Judge Bond on the 5th inst.

The steamers Hansa and Tallapoosa have arrived at New York with the small-pox on board. The disease has also broken out among the prisoners of the Newark, N. J., jail.

A special despatch to the St. Louis Democrat from Sedalia, Mo., says that on Christmas day witnessed a preconcerted outbreak of Kukulux at Marshall, Saline county, Mo., and vicinity. A large number of armed men turned out in pursuit of the negroes in the district. Patrols were placed near the town, and every traveler was halted and questioned; all business was suspended and mob violence reigned supreme. It is not known how many negroes were killed, but a man who left Marshall at 11 o'clock P. M., saw the bodies of five, two hanging by the neck, and three lying on the side of the road. He also saw one terribly wounded, having his shoulder shot away. At the latest account the crowd of armed men were starting out and swearing they would murder every negro in the county.

The foregoing despatch, dated 28th ult., has been published in nearly every paper in the country, and the radical journals, in particular, have rolled it as a sweet morsel under their tongues. A lie will travel seven leagues, while truth is pattering on his heels, and the old saw is right. But the truth is come at last, and now the telegraph reports that there is no foundation whatever for this reported outbreak in Saline county. Misreporting has been a quiet there, nor has there been any disturbance of any kind. The men who start such villainous reports as the above, merely to fan human passions, and keep the country in hot water, deserve the severest punishment.

The national campaign of 1872 will fairly open with the elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut—in New Hampshire, on the second Tuesday in March, and in Connecticut on the first Monday in April. In the former State the Democrats and Labor Reformers are already in the field with their tickets. Gov. Weston being a candidate for re-election. The Republicans of Connecticut will probably renominate the present incumbent, Gov. Jewell, while the Democrats will take some new man other than the old political hacks that have been in harness so long. The contest in both States promises to be very animated.

It is a curious fact that there is a large number of houses in various parts of the great city of London, which have for fifty years past, remained unoccupied, and been suffered to fall into a ruinous condition, for one simple reason—these houses have the reputation of being "haunted." The rental value of the property is many thousands per annum. The various owners are either too poor to put the houses in a habitable condition, or in a majority of cases, are involved in ruinous law-suits in which these houses are among the bones of contention.

A terrible trapeze accident occurred at the Union Park Theatre, in New York, on Saturday last. Middle, Geraldine, a celebrated danseuse and gymnast, was practicing the great flight through the air from the dress circle to a trapeze hanging from the ceiling near the stage; when in mid air, her grasp loosened, and she was precipitated with great force upon the footlights. She was picked up mangled and bleeding, and is not expected to survive.

Preachers, in Germany, are not to be permitted to interfere with political affairs, but are to be kept strictly to their mission as teachers and expounders of the gospel. A bill has passed the German parliament by a large majority, providing for the prosecution and punishment of clergymen who meddle in politics, or who lend the influence of their position to sway political contests.

The Millerites have settled it again for about the hundredth time. They held a convention in Rochester, N. Y., recently, and definitely arranged all matters pertaining to the total destruction of the world. The great event is to take place in 1873; and therefore those who have not yet made their "calling and election sure" had better be warned in time.

An Indiana miser, worth \$1,250,000, recently perished from lack of food and fuel. With all his wealth he had not the heart to spend enough to feed his belly and warm his back. And so he died as the fool dieth, while his heirs will squander the wealth for which he imperilled his immortal soul.

A little learning is a dangerous thing to some people, as Lizzie Anderson, a colored girl of Richmond, has found out by this time. She learned to write a little, and the other day forged an order in the name of a responsible citizen upon a confectioner for a large supply of French candy and raisins. Lizzie is now in jail.

Eight thousand persons died in London from small-pox last year. The average number of deaths from this disease in that city, for the thirty one preceding years, was 600.

During a violent thunder storm at Manchester, England, on the 4th inst., a church was struck by lightning, took fire and was entirely destroyed. This is strange business for midwinter.

Letters from South America report forty shocks of earthquake in nine hours at a town in Orma. The streets opened, and every house tumbled into ruins. A volcano burst forth in the province of Junja, Peru. Further subterranean commotions along the line of the Andes are apprehended.

Three negro men stole all the tobacco from a barn belonging to B. J. Wilkinson, Lunenburg county, Va., and then to cover up their robbery, set fire to the empty barn, reducing it to ashes. They have all been caught.

Butler's celebrated Dutch Gap Canal has been completed by the Virginians, and the other day the steamship Wyandotte passed successfully through it. After this triumph, asks the Richmond Whig, who will say that the old wretch Butler was made in vain?

There has been a heavy frost at Alameda, Cal. The salt works have been washed away, together with two thousand five hundred tons of salt.

Brigham Young has been refused bail, and is now a prisoner. He is confined in a house formerly belonging to him, but which he gave to the Federal government for prison purposes.

The Senatorial Investigating Committee is now holding its sessions in New York, and overhauling the fraudulent practices prevalent in the Custom House of that city. Bad for the rads.

The latest advices from Persia are to the effect that the famine continues. Entire districts are depopulated, and the suffering in the towns and cities is terrible.

Russia is steadily advancing in civilization. Fifteen thousand public schools have been organized in various parts of the empire.

#### THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1872.	
Provisions.	Chop.
Bacon, 10 1/2	Bras.
Lard, 12 1/2	Grain.
Pork, 6 1/2	Wheat, 0 00
Beef, 5 1/2	Corn, 70
Veal, 5 1/2	(old)
Butter, 25 1/2	Rye, 00
Flour, 4 1/2	Oats, 00
	Peas, 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.	
Lugs—Common, Red.	50 00 to 55 00
Good working.	5 00 to 7 00
Com'n, Bright.	8 00 to 10 00
Fine.	15 00 to 25 00
Extra lots higher.	
Leaf—Common Red.	4 50 to 6 00
Good.	8 00 to 10 00
Common Bright.	10 00 to 15 00
Good.	15 00 to 25 00
Fine.	25 00 to 40 00
Extra fine lots.	40 00 to 60 00

New York, Jan. 8.—Cotton, 21 1/2	22 1/2
Flour, 6 60 to 7 35; Corn, 73 1/2	100
Wheat, 1 63 1/2 to 1 65; Gold, 109 1/2	109 1/2
N. C. Gold, 32 1/2 to 34, new 12 1/2	00
Richmond, Jan. 8.—Cotton, 18 1/2	100
Flour 6 25 to 7 50; Wheat, \$1 35 to \$1 55; Corn	white, 67 1/2 to 70, yellow, 68 1/2 to 70; Oats, 53 1/2 to 56
Bacon, 73 1/2 to 80; Lard, 10 1/2 to 10 1/2	00
Richmond, Jan. 8.—Wheat, \$1 63 to 1 65	00
Corn 62 1/2 to 65; Oats 50 to 62; Flour, extra, \$7 50	to \$8 75 per barrel.

Norfolk, Jan. 9.—Bacon, sides, 7 1/2	to 9; Corn 60 to 68. Flour \$5 75 to \$8 00.
Charlotte, Jan. 6.—Bacon 91 1/2	to 10 1/2; Wheat, 4 00 to 4 25; Corn, 80 to 85; Oats, 00 to 65.
Wheat, 00 00 to \$4 00; Whisky, \$0 00 to 0 00	
Fayetteville, Jan. 4.—Bacon 10 1/2	to 15; Flour \$7 00 to \$8 50; Corn, 60 to \$0 00; Oats, 50 to 55; Rye, \$1 25; Wheat, \$1 24; Lard, 15; Whisky, \$2 25; Brandy, \$3 50.

Petersburg, Jan. 8.—Flour \$5 75 to \$6 75; Wheat, red, \$1 20 to \$1 40, white \$1 35 to \$1 50; Corn, 65 to 70; Bacon, hog round 13 1/2 to 15; Whisky, \$0 00; Brandy \$2 40 to \$3 00.	
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#### MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by Rev. J. H. Popperman, Mr. R. L. FEEZE and Miss ERNEST DAY, all of Ireddell county.

On the 20th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. Woodruff, Rev. S. W. Brown, of High Point, and Miss MAGGIE MAY MOCK, of Jonesville, N. C.

In Pittsylvania county, Va., on the 21st ult., by Rev. Geo. W. Dunge, Rev. C. M. BROWN, Esq., of Lexington, N. C., and Miss MARTHA A. WILSON, of Pittsylvania.

#### DIED.

Near Stateville, on the 28th ult., Mrs. FRANCES FREELAND, widow of the late Wm. Freeland, aged 80 years.

In Ireddell county, on the 30th ult., Mrs. MARGARET PEARSON, widow of the late James Pearson, aged 72 years.

In Waynesboro, Ga., of pneumonia, on Sunday, 17th December, 1871, Mr. ROBERT W. SCALDS, son of Dr. Robert H. Scalds, of Rockingham, N. C.

In Greensboro, on the 28th ult., Mrs. LIDA Y. HOWARD, wife of S. A. Howard, aged 23 years.

#### SAPOLIO.

For house cleaning, washing dishes, floors, oil cloths, tanning, cleaning paint, knives, and polishing tin, brass and all metals, use Enoch Morgan's Sons, Sapolio. It is cheaper and better than soap.

Get it from your Grocer, or at 211 Washington street, N. Y. [49-4]

To Valentine Sowers, Rebecca Sowers, Ransom Cornish and John A. Cornish, non-residents. You are hereby notified that the following summons have been issued, if they be found within your County, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court, for the County of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the 24th of February, 1872, and answer the petition which is deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, and let the said Defendants take notice that, if they fail to answer the said petition at that time, the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the petition. Hereof fail not, and of this summons you are hereby notified. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 2nd day of January, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County.

M. H. PINNIE, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

J. T. BROWN, 52-4w.—(pr. fee \$5.)

R. T. GRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WINSTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties. Collection of claims promptly attended to. Jan. 11, 1872.

FOUND. A PAIR OF TRACE CHAINS. Enquire at this office. Jan. 11, 1872.

WANTED, CABBAGE SEED. AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

New Year Presents. We have on hand a splendid assortment of

NECK TIES, LACE COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND NUMEROUS FANCY GOODS.

IN JET AND SHELL JEWELRY. We have the best and latest styles, and at LOW PRICES.

All purchasers will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. BLICKENBERGER, Notion and Variety Store. Salem, N. C., Dec. 15, 1871-36-47

CUFFS AND COLLARS. FINE LINE OF CUFFS AND COLLARS at the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

SEWING THREAD. 40 DIFFERENT SHADES AND COLORS of Sewing Silk, by which you can match any piece of goods, at the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES at \$1 a pair and upward at the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

HOSIERY. FINE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, at the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR. WE have added to our Stock a complete assortment of Ladies' Under Garments.

HAND BOOK FOR COUNTY OFFICERS. CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

#### NEW GOODS.

A NEW LOT OF DRY GOODS AT J. L. FULKERSON'S, Salem, N. C., December 16, 1871.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS. SUCH AS Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for Swallowing, Homes, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, &c. It will positively destroy all insects on Cattle, and cure Mange, Scabs, and Sores of all kinds. Bed Bugs are at once killed, and their nests destroyed by its use.

The Carbolic Plant Protector destroys and prevents Bugs, Flies, Caterpillars, Plant Lice, Black Scale, Turnip and Cabbage Flies, &c., and is very cheap.

The Carbolic Balm Ointment is said to be the best Family Sore in the world, and only 25 cents a bottle. Call and get a circular.

AT J. L. FULKERSON'S, Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-1f

The Frazer Axle Grease is said to be the best. Call on J. L. FULKERSON.

AT THE STORE OF B. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NOW OPENING. A New and Handsome Stock of Fall and Winter Goods

selected especially with a view to suit the wants and tastes of this community.

A full assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Ladies' Worsted Goods, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S WEAR. Superior advantages offered in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS. A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies' Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be required for in this class of goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES. A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufacturers.

LEATHER. We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties.

HATS and CAPS. The latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS, warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS, by the pane or box.

HARDWARE. Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere.

Any description of Hardware, such as Sash and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines, &c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at manufacturer's prices.

QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY and TINWARE of every possible description, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES. Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice, &c., &c.

We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.

A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

A NEW STOCK OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, JET & PORCELAIN SHELL JEWELRY, SPECIMENS, and an assortment of

FANCY GOODS, suitable for New Year Presents, just received

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1871. E. A. VOGLER.

I desire to notify my friends and patrons that I have removed from my old stand, and am now again engaged with Mr. E. A. Vogler, in his well known Jewelry Store, where I will be pleased to see them; and any work they wish done in the Clock, Watch or Jewelry line, I promise them shall be well and promptly attended to.

Nov. 1871-45-3m. P. D. HEADLEY.

NOTICE. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., will be held at their Banking-House in Salem, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January next, at 3 P. M.

Do a 1871-49-1m. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

COUNTERPANES. JUST RECEIVED a new lot of the celebrated "Conestoga" Counterpanes, which we will sell at greatly reduced prices at the 60-4f NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

DRY GOODS. WE keep a well selected Stock of all the FINEST DRY GOODS, and for the convenience of persons at a distance from Charlotte, will take pleasure in filling orders promptly.

Dec. 15, 1871-50-2w BREM, BROWN & CO., Charlotte, N. C.

Ladies' Dress Goods. LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS, Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, &c., &c. Orders solicited. Samples sent by mail.

BREM, BROWN & CO., Dec. 15, 1871-50-2w Charlotte, N. C.

HANDKERCHIEFS. HANDKERCHIEFS in Ornamental Boxes. A very new present for a lady, at the 60-4f NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

#### OFFICE OF PATTERSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN General Merchandise AND BUYERS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, MAIN STREET.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1871.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The Finest Stock of Goods ever brought to Salem since the War, can now be found at our Store.

We have the latest and most desirable styles of DRESS GOODS, from the cheapest Prints, to the most elegant Serges, Satin, Empress Cloths, Poplins, Alpaca, &c. Also

SHAWLS in great variety. We have a very large and varied assortment of

GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, BUTTONS, THREADS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have a nicely selected stock of SOAPS, PERFUMERY, Drugs and Dye Stuffs.

We keep at all times a full line of GROCERIES: SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, &c.

We keep the largest stock of BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in the county.

This department claims especial attention, and all our sewed works made to our order by the very best manufacturers.

We offer a very desirable lot of HATS AND CAPS, and we are prepared to make special orders for Hats and Caps at any time.

We offer also all the various articles in the HARDWARE line, usually needed in this section of country.

We always keep the largest and best stock of CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE in this market.

We also have in stock a very large supply of the different kinds of IRON, suitable for Carriage and Wagonmakers, Blacksmiths and Farmers, and a well selected stock of light and durable

HOLLOW WARE. In addition to the above we keep Ready-Made Clothing, BLANKETS, WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, LOOKING GLASSES, WINDOW SHADES, UMBRELLAS, and many other useful articles.

We are Agents for THOMPSON'S PLOUGHS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Our House is Headquarters for FRIES' GOODS, both Cotton and Woolen.

We have the only Wagon Yard of any size in town, and it is always open to our customers.

We are anxious to extend our trade—we do not intend to be undersold, and it is to the interest of every one to examine our stock before purchasing. It is our business to show goods, and we take pleasure in doing so.

Our thanks are again due our friends for a very liberal patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

WORTH & WORTH, General Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. O. WORTH.

#### 1872. THE WORLD. 1872.

In the year 1872 General Grant's successor is to be chosen; the Forty-third Congress is to be elected. The people's votes, white and black, North and South, will then decide the future destiny of the Republic, select its rulers, prescribe their course.

By the newspapers of the world, included every other agency. It makes known events and facts—among all influences the chief. It assembles the vastest outside audience which gathers at the State-house, the pulpit, or the stump. It is the constant interpreter of men's affairs, and of error or truth is the daily seed-sower.

Next November is our political harvest time. As we sow we shall reap.

The World's seed-sowing will be fruitful to the extent that its circulation is widely pushed by those who approve its aim.

The World will aim to represent and combine the labors and the votes of

I.—All those who find best insurance of the people's prosperity, peace and progress in a government administered on the principles and in the pure practice of Jefferson and Jackson, and who decry the fount and origin of the present corruptions, extravagance, misgovernment, subordination of public liberties, and insecurity of private rights, in our rulers' usurpation of interdicted and undeleigated powers—usurpation that to-day marches despotically on to the subjugation of popular rule and the possession of dictatorial power—by acts of Congress General Grant may even now destroy the freedom of State elections, invade the States, and declare martial law of his own mere will.

II.—All those who would maintain the honor of republicanism, and would preserve public credit by punctual payment of public debt.

III.—All those who would cut down to fever and it objects all appropriations of the people's money (to-day more than double, nearly triple, the appropriations of a Democratic Congress eleven years ago, not counting annuities to Indians, pensions to soldiers and sailors, and debt), and who would oblige all spending of the people's money got by taxes to be with honesty and thrift, like the people's landed estate for the landless millions hereafter and stop its squandering dominions in a day upon those who already own vast estates.

IV.—All those who would reduce the number of commodities taxed by our tariff from thousands to a few dozens, and to exempt common household articles of half their officials, and the households of half their odious slaves for honesty or bribes to fraud, and unletter scores of our native industries.

V.—All those who would lower the rates also of our tariff taxes to the point of most easily yielding the largest revenue to the people, and abandon the protectionist system of reducing the public revenue whilst increasing the exorbitant profits of a few at the expense of all other industries.

VI.—All those

